

1887. NOW READY. 1887

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1887.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE),
COMPLETE WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c., &c.,
Royal Sto., pp. 1,156—\$5.00.
SMALLER EDITION, Ryl. Sto., pp. 776—\$3.00.THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised, and brought up
to the condition of increased in bulk.
CONTAINS DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL
ACCOUNTS OF, AND DIRECTORIES FOR
HONGKONG—JAPAN—
Do. Ladis' Directory Nagasaki.
Do. Peck Directory Kobe (Hyogo).
Do. Military Forces Osaka.
Do. Chinese Hong Kong.
MACAO—
Canton.
Swatow.
Amoy.
Takao.
Tawau.
Kulang.
Foochow.
Wuchow.
Ningpo.
Shanghai.
Chinkiang.
Wuhu.
Ningpo.
Ihang.
Chungking.
Taku.
Tientsin.
Peking.
Port Arthur.
Newchwang.
Canton.
Soochow.
Jinchuan.
Fusan.
Liu-sien.
Port HAMILTON.
VLADIVOSTOK.
NAVAL SQUADRONS—British. French.
United States. German.
Japanese. Chinese Northern.
Shipping—Officers of the Coasting Steamers of
P. & O. S. N. Co. China & Manila S. S. Co.
Messrs. Maritimes. Sienssen & Co.
Japan S. S. Co. H. C. & M. B. Co.
Indo-China S. N. Co. Scottish Oriental S. S. Co.
Douglas S. S. Co. Miscellaneous Coast
China N. S. N. Co. Steamers.The LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains
the names of
THIRTEEN THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED
FOREIGNERS
arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest
order, the initials as well as the surnames
being alphabetical.The MAPS and PLANS have been mostly
engraved in a superior style and brought up
to date. They now consist of

FLAGS OR MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA.

CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA
PORT OF THE FAR EAST.

MAP OF THE CITY OF HONGKONG.

PLAN OF MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, VICTORIA.

PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI.

PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.

PLAN OF MANILA.

PLAN OF SAIGON.

PLAN OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

PLAN OF GEORGE TOWN, PENANG.

Among the other contents of the book are—

An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Mean of Barometric and Thermometer—Rainfall &c.

A full Chronology of remarkable events since the advent of foreigners to China and Japan. A description of Chinese Festivals, Fasts, &c., with the days on which they fall.

Comparative Tables of Money, Weights, &c.

New Scale of Height and Depth.

The British Almanac for 1887.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails and Parcel Post at and from London and Hongkong.

Scales of Commissions and Charges adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong.

Shanghai, Amoy and Newchwang.

Hongkong Chair, Jinchuan, and Boat Hires.

The APPENDIX consists of

FOUR HUNDRED PAGES

of closely printed matter, to which reference is

constantly required by residents and those

having commercial or political relations with the

COUNTRIES embraced within the scope of the

CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the APPENDIX are too numer-

ous to recapitulate in an advertisement, but

includes—

TREATIES WITH CHINA—

Great Britain, Nanking, 1842

Tientsin, 1858

" and all others not abrogated.

France, Tientsin, 1858

" Convention, 1860

" Treaty, 1860

" Treaty of Commerce, 1858

United States, 1869

" Peking, 1880

German, Tientsin, 1861

" Peking, 1880

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN—

Netherlands

United States

" Korea

TREATIES WITH COREA

TREATIES WITH SIAM

TREATIES WITH ANANN

TREATIES WITH CAMBODIA

CUSTOMS TARIFFS

Chinese

Japanese

Korean

LEGAL

Officers in Council for Government of H.B.M.

Subjects in China and Japan, 1865, 1877,

1873, 1878, 1883

Rules of H.B.M. Supreme and other Courts

in China and Japan

Tables of Consular Fees

Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong

Table of Hongkong Court Fees

Admiralty Admiralty Act

Foreign Arbitration Act

Regulations for the Consular Courts of United

States in China

Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai

Chinese Passenger Act

TRADE REGULATIONS

China

Japan

Customs Tariff, China

Customs and Harbour Regulations for the dif-

ferent parts of China, Philippines, Siam, &c.

Pilots' Regulations

HONGKONG

Charter of the Colony

New Rules of Legislative Council

Port Regulations

&c.

Orders may be sent to the Daily Press Office, where

it is published, to the following Agents—

Mr. F. A. de Cruz & Co.

SWATOW... Messrs. Quelch & Co.

AMOY... Messrs. C. Gerard & Co.

AMOY... Messrs. C. Gerard & Co.

FOOCHOW... Messrs. Hodge & Co.

NINGPO... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Sighai.

SHANGHAI... Hall & Holt Co-operative Co.

NORTH CHINA... Hall & Holt Co-operative Co.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

The following late telegrams are from the *Rangoon Gazette*:

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ARREST OF MRS. GANS.

LONDON, 6th July. In the House of Commons last night, a motion to adjourn the House was carried against Government by a majority of five votes, as a consequence of the refusal of the Home Secretary to order an enquiry to be made into the circumstances attending the arrest of a Miss Cass, who was alleged to have been improperly loitering in Regent-street. Several Conservatives and Liberal Unionists voted with the majority. Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill abstained from voting.

BOMBAY, 7th July.

The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* telegraphed last night that the Home Secretary having refused to order an inquiry to be made, regarding the circumstances under which Miss Cass was arrested by the police for loitering in Regent-street, a motion to adjourn the House of Commons was carried last night against the Government. The entire proceedings of the House of Commons were referred to order an inquiry. The Tories admit that the defeat will have a most damaging effect on the Government. A number of Unionists and four Tories voted with the majority against Government. Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill walked out of the House without voting. The Standard especially blames the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the leader of the House for his conduct.

Mr. Matthews' resignation is expressed and that Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, has not tendered his resignation.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. W. H. Smith promised a full inquiry into the incident of the arrest of Miss Cass.

THE CRIMES (IRELAND) BILL.

LONDON, 7th July. In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone, in accordance with the notice which he had given on Friday, moved the rejection of the Crimes Bill, which he denounced as unwarranted. He said it created new offences, besides which it placed the liberties of Irishmen at the mercy of Government in perpetuity.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replied. He stated that the Bill was the necessary forerunner of remedial measures, and that it was a wise and timely statistic. He added that the Bill was intended as a means to exercise control over, and a defense against, the law of terrorism which had been established in Ireland. The House then adjourned. The division was taken to night.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, 7th July. In the House of Lords, last night, the Marquess of Salisbury, in reply to a question regarding the ratification of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, said that up to the time His Majesty the Sultan had neither given nor refused his assent to it.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff will leave Constantinople this week.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

ST. PETERSBURG, 7th July. The Afghan Boundary Commission will resume their sittings at St. Petersburg.

MR. GOSENCH ON THE CLOUTRE.

LONDON, 7th July. Mr. Goschen speaking yesterday at St. James's Hall, warmly defended the closure, and said the absence of legislation in England was due to the obstructive tactics of the Radicals, hindering the passage of the Crimes Bill. Government, he said, had prepared a bill which was calculated to relieve the present state of commercial depression, which they were anxious to present to the House if only they were permitted to do so.

THE EMPEROR OF AFGHANISTAN.

BELMIL, 6th July. Emperor William has gone to Ems.

THE CRETAN DIFFICULTY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 5th July. Michael the Pasha will shortly proceed to Crete, as Special Commissioner, to settle the questions at issue between the inhabitants and the Sublime Porte, on the spot.

THE BULGARIAN THRONE.

TIRNOV, 5th July. The Grand Sobrane will take into discussion on Thursday the question of the selection of a candidate for the throne of Bulgaria. The election will probably take place on Friday.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN.

BOMBAY, 7th July. The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, telegraphing this morning, says that Sir Ashley Eden, who was stricken with paralysis, is in a dangerous condition.

LOST ON A STEAMER.

BOMBAY, 7th July. Nothing has been heard of the steamer *Lakshmi* since her departure from Bombay, on June 20th, and it is now believed that she has foundered, and that all lives have been lost.

The *Lakshmi* was under command of Captain Cutler. She had one passenger on board, Lieut. P. E. Dunn. Her cargo consisted of wheat, seeds, and ground nuts.

HER MAJESTY'S REPLY TO THE BOMBAY ADDRESS.

LONDON, 4th July. The London correspondent of the Times of India telegraphs that the Queen-Empress, in responding to the Bombay address presented by Captain Morland, said, she accepted with great satisfaction the kindly expressions it contained. It had always been her earnest desire to maintain unwaveringly the principles laid down in the proclamation published on her assumption of the direct control of the Government, and she had, with the greatest satisfaction, the progress of Bengal, not only in national prosperity but in education, sanitation and the comfort of its people. The Queen-Empress carefully examined the casket and address and expressed her warm approval of the design and workmanship.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR DISSESSATED.

LONDON, 17th July. Maharaja Holkar has left for Peshawar.

BOMBAY, 7th July. The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, telegraphing last night, says—Maharaja Holkar strongly represents in himself in which he has been treated in connection with the Jubilee celebration and has in consequence abruptly left England. An immigrant at the treatment he has received. His Highness did not attend the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Indian Institute. The official explanation of his absence is that he was seriously indisposed, but I hear, on good authority, that the real reason is his dissatisfaction with the manner in which he has been treated by officials, who have not paid him that amount of deference which he considers to be his due as one of the leading Indian noblemen. He had, with the greatest satisfaction, considered that they had all allotted throughout the tables, "an Indian prince," they declare "is not a British lordly and the English do not know how to win our hearts."

THE BOMBAY JUBILEE FUND.

BOMBAY, 5th July. The unexpired balance of the Jubilee subscriptions, amounting to Rs. 50,000, has been paid to the Victoria Technical Institute.

THE BUREAU TRADING COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 4th July. The points in the difference between the Government of India and the Bombay Bureau Trading Company are in the course of satisfactory settlement. The Company will retain control of the forests. With respect to lesser matters it is expected that concession will be made on both sides.

JUEZEE HONOURS.

BOMBAY, 4th July. A private telegram announces that the Queen has conferred the insignia of K.C.I.E. on the Princes of Morvi and Limi.

"Anglo-Indian" writes—"Benefactors such as Sir Dinsaw Manekjee Petit, the Parsee Sheriff of Bombay, are rare even in England. During the last 20 years he has given away more than £150,000. His latest benefactions I observe are £1,000 to the Imperial Institute, the same sum to the Northbrook Club Library, and £150 for a new college in Bombay. Evidently Parsee money and property are not convertible terms."

The *Rangoon Gazette* understands that the Chief Commissioner has ordered Theobald's White Elephant to be sent down from Mandalay to Raung on. We cannot too highly commend the very sensible move. As long as the said animal remains in Mandalay, the superstitious Burman will believe that the White Elephant will some day return to reign over them. The elephant is to be lodged in the Agricultural Gardens, where a house is to be built for him; and everyone will be able to see him freely, without any charge. This is the very best way to dispel the superstition which concerns the white elephant with the fate of the house of Alompra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 23rd July.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.— Telegraphic Transfer, 31/1 a.s. 1/2. Bank Bills, on demand, 3/2. Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 3/2. Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/2 a.s. 2/2. Credits, at 4 months' sight, 3/2. Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/2.

ON PARIS.— Bank Bills, on demand, 3/35.

Credit, at 4 months' sight, 4/05.

ON NEW YORK.— Bank Bills, on demand, 7/3.

Credits, 50 days' sight, 7/3.

ON BOMBAY.— Telegraphic Transfer, 2/23.

Bank Bills, on demand, 2/23.

Credits, 60 days' sight, 2/23.

ON SHANGHAI.— Bank, at sight, 7/1.

Private, 30 days' sight, 7/2.

SHANGHAI TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY'S SHARES.— \$1 per share, sales.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$83 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1 per share, sales.

Non-life Insurance—Tls. 285 per share.

Yankee Insurance Association—Tls. 114 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$25 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$724 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$390 per share, sales.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$82 per share, sales.

State Marine Insurance Company, Limited—\$300 nom.

State Fire Insurance Company, Limited—\$16 nom. buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—\$33 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$102 per cent. sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—10 per cent. discount.

China and Manchuria Steamship Company, Limited—\$0 per cent. discount, nominal.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—\$50 per cent. discount, nominal.

Bombay Gas Company's Shares—\$125 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$190 per share.

China Sun Refining Company, Limited—\$193 per share, nominal.

Lunson Sun Refining Company, Limited—\$1—\$5 per share, nominal.

The Rising Hope Shg. TOBACCO from Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$1 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$10 per share.

Parak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$20 per share.

Fumon and Saungie Dua Samaritan Mining Company, Limited—\$131 per share fully paid up, sales.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per share.

Hongkong Rose Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$33 per share.

Hongkong and Macao Glass Manufacturing Co., Limited—\$0 per cent. discount.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$5 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—6 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—8 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan, 1886 E—6 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Government 1886 Dollar Loan—1 per cent. premium.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Falconer & Co's Gazette.)

July 23rd.

BAROMETER—1.000.

ANEROSTER—1.000.

HERMOSCOPE—1.000.

EXTRACT.

BIG GAME IN THE MALAY PENINSULA.

In some notes of his travels in the Malay Peninsula, the Rev. J. E. Teiser-Woods, F.G.S., narrates the following incidents:—
The most venomous predaceous animal in the Malay Peninsula is the black panther. It seldom attacks human beings, though such cases do occur. During my stay on the Perak River a young lad of 16 was carried off, and in another place a girl of 3 years of age; but, generally speaking, they seek their prey round the farm yards, and content themselves with goats, kids, and poultry. At a village, near Krian, the neighbourhood was kept for a long time in terror by the nocturnal visits of some beast of prey. But the strange thing was that it never ate its victims, or even tore them; but seemed content to crush or strangle them, and leave them dead about the place. At last the animal was caught in a trap, and the mystery was explained. It was a black panther in the extremity of old age, so mangy, decrepit, and diseased as to be hardly able to defend itself. I had the skull in my possession and some of the claws. The latter were worn down to mere stumps, and as for the teeth they were smooth and harmless. One of the carious had been broken off short a long time before, and the fractured edges were worn right round. Its destruction must have been enormous, for it had no means left of getting a living. It could kill its prey, but it could not eat it, except by swallowing it whole. It was once, and only once, saw a wild panther in the jungle. I was riding alone on one of the maddo roads with which Perak is covered, becoming covered, when suddenly I heard a crashing of branches in the distance. The noise continued for some time, to the great perturbation of my steed, and then what I considered to be a black panther bounded across the road about 200 yards ahead of me. It must have been pursued by some hunters or another beast of prey. I could hardly get my horse to cross the track it had made on the road, so great was its excitement and terror.

Properly speaking, the black panther is the more common variety of leopard. When the sun shines fairly upon the skin, the peculiar spots can be seen quite plainly. The leopard is also common, and like the panther, rarely attacks man. I think it is one of the most beautiful animals in nature; so graceful in its lithe agility of form, so attractive in the colour of its skin and the arrangement of its spots. It grows to a large size. I shall not easily forget the splendid appearance of one I saw in an iron cage in Java. Though it was kept in the populous part of a sugar plantation, its implacable temper showed itself in angry snarls when anyone passed by. At Gapis, a pass on the main road between Taiping and the Perak River, a large and handsome leopard was shot in broad daylight. What made its capture important was that it travelled through the pass, had always to walk, as the road was too steep for riding in a gharry. It was a lonely rocky road, with plenty of cover on each side for wild animals; and as the traveller was often left completely alone, his exposure to danger was at least a possibility. Some few years back the Rev. Mr. Thyra, the Superior of the French Missionary Society at Poeng, met his death under very affecting circumstances, while out hunting. He had gone with some of the professors and students, and having strayed into the jungle they suddenly lost sight of him. Becoming uneasy after a time, a search was instituted by his companions. In a short time they heard his voice faintly calling, but could not see him until they found he had fallen into a tiger pit. It was about twenty feet deep, and bristling with sharp bamboo stakes and splinters like lancets. One of these had gone through the body of the poor missionary. Though thus impaled he was still alive. It was hours before assistance could be obtained, and his life withdrawn. It required many men to extract him from the pit. He was borne to the college, where as soon as ever the lance was withdrawn death put an end to his sufferings. This coincided with the Government's interface, and regulated the mode in which such terrible traps should be used.

The missionaries were rather unfortunate about the same time, for one of their number died from the effects of a fight caused by the attack of a tiger. It was in the province of Wellesley, and in rather a populous neighbourhood. He had the care of two churches, distant about a mile or so from each other. On Sunday morning it was the custom to have service at one at 6 o'clock, and at the other at 8. In passing from one to the other through the jungle, a tiger, which had been following him behind, leapt upon him, tore away a portion of his coat, and struck him. By interposing his umbrella the animal was turned away, while two Malays who were coming behind continued the attack. The shock and fright were, however, fatal to the poor missionary, who never rallied from it, but died a short time afterwards.

I might fill up this letter with many other instances and sensational stories, with which the long evenings of travel were beguiled. There is no scarcity of instances sad and thrilling enough, but the theme is not a pleasant one, so I have done with it after one little anecdote, which is as follows:—Fire officers were out tiger-hunting from the lines at Penang. Having got to a platform built in a tree, here they all fell asleep. Towards morning one of the party lost his balance and fell to the ground. His companions were awakened by the fall and immediately sent a shower of rifle-bullets after their drowsy companion. Happily they were too sleepy to aim straight, and the cries of their prostrate friend speedily showed them their mistake. It was a long time before these gentlemen heard the last of their boisterous expedition.

Taking into consideration the perils from wild animals alone in the Malay Peninsula, it certainly is not a safe place. But among Europeans, the accidents are rare indeed, probably because they generally travel in companies, and perhaps use greater precautions. There is a certain amount of peril in the rivers as well as on the land from the crocodiles, which infest the rivers and salt-water estuaries. There cannot, however, be much danger, for the Malays swim about in nearly every place without fear. I must say that with regard to these reptiles I was much disappointed from my first experiences. I heard no news about crocodiles in the Malay Peninsula, that I expected to find the rivers as full of them as least as the rivers of Northern Queensland. But I rarely saw one, and then only got a momentary glance, as they were uncommonly shy. I happened to mention this to the Dato of the Dinding already referred to. He at once offered to take me to a place where I should see as many crocodiles as I wished. Accordingly an arrangement was made for a day's sport among them, with the result which I will now relate.

Our destination was the Brune River, a small unfringed stream coming from a detached mountain range on the mainland. It was about 12 miles north of the Dinding Islands. There is no good country round it, for it is so low and swampy that it has never been chosen as a place of cultivation by the Malays. The consequence is, that all the crocodiles which are driven from the rivers by the steamer which now ply upon them, take refuge in the Brune, and

where they are unpeopled. Here they have a shallow stream and a large extent of mud flats on each side. I more than once heard of accidents happening at this place. Thus I find in my note book the following entry on the 6th July, 1884:—“ Heard to-day of a sad catastrophe at the mouth of the Brune river. (It was anchored about six miles away at the time). A poor Malay fisherman went into the water to ‘cast off’ a boat from its moorings. He had not gone far, and the water scarcely up to his armpits, when he was suddenly dragged away crying out. His companions ran off and gave the alarm. The Puncak (village chief) with some villagers watched and waited as the tide receded until they saw the crocodile devouring his prey. They shot him with two balls from a Slender rifle. The body of the Malay was recovered, but in a frightfully mutilated state. We saw his funeral next day, when he was buried with all musical honours, according to the custom of the country. They tell me that it is only a short time ago a Chinese fisherman was carried off in a similar manner.”

How any one would have the hardihood to enter into the waters of the Brune is incomprehensible to me, for I shall presently tell you that the river is alive with crocodiles, which are at no pains whatever to conceal themselves.

On the appointed day, having obtained the loan of a steam launch from Taiping, and a good six-oared boat, I started with the Datu and a small party of Malays for the Brune river. We had five Slender rifles, and I had a Winchester express, with plenty of ammunition. We left at daybreak, and went to Telok Sora, a bay about 10 miles to the north, where we anchored the boat. As the tide did not yet serve for crossing the bar, we landed at a small point, which is the only landing-place in the bay. Here a small bungalow has been built for the accommodation of the Government tax-gatherer in his half-yearly rounds. At other times it is tenebrous, and I should say not a very safe place to live in; because immediately after our arrival the Malays dislodged a fine serpent from the roof, with sundry scorpions from the floor. Otherwise this bungalow made an agreeable shelter for us. A snow-white, sandy beach curved round to the south, fringed with a line of cocoanut palms and a Malay village. The beach was studded with canoes and boats. At one house I saw a large Bruin monkey, which was trained to climb the coconut trees and pull down the fruit. He did his work well by twisting them round and round until the stem was broken. His movements were guided by a Malay from below, who held the rope and chain to which he was attached. He knew the difference between ripe and unripe cocoanuts perfectly well, and often attempted to pull the latter from mere perverseness. When reminded of his duty by a jerk of the rope he would snarl and chatter and go to a ripe one. He then went down about a dozen, the milk of which was offered to us in abundance. These animals are very vicious and will fly at strangers with all fierceness of a savage dog. My companions gladly availed themselves of the cocoanuts, but the milk is not a safe drink for everyone. Our walk along the beach was extremely trying, for the tide was high, and we had to toil on the white sand, where the heat and glare were most painful. I was engaged in botanizing, besides collecting shells. Inside the bungalow there were heaps of bi-valve shells (Cypraea) which the people must gather and consume largely. There were also frequenters, aussells, and crabs. The latter is also common, and like the panther, rarely attacks man. I think it is one of the most beautiful animals in nature; so graceful in its lithe agility of form, so attractive in the colour of its skin and the arrangement of its spots. It grows to a large size. I shall not easily forget the splendid appearance of one I saw in an iron cage in Java. Though it was kept in the populous part of a sugar plantation, its implacable temper showed itself in angry snarls when anyone passed by. At Gapis, a pass on the main road between Taiping and the Perak River, a large and handsome leopard was shot in broad daylight. What made its capture important was that it travelled through the pass, had always to walk, as the road was too steep for riding in a gharry. It was a lonely rocky road, with plenty of cover on each side for wild animals; and as the traveller was often left completely alone, his exposure to danger was at least a possibility. Some few years back the Rev. Mr. Thyra, the Superior of the French Missionary Society at Poeng, met his death under very affecting circumstances, while out hunting. He had gone with some of the professors and students, and having strayed into the jungle they suddenly lost sight of him. Becoming uneasy after a time, a search was instituted by his companions. In a short time they heard his voice faintly calling, but could not see him until they found he had fallen into a tiger pit. It was about twenty feet deep, and bristling with sharp bamboo stakes and splinters like lancets. One of these had gone through the body of the poor missionary. Though thus impaled he was still alive. It was hours before assistance could be obtained, and his life withdrawn. It required many men to extract him from the pit. He was borne to the college, where as soon as ever the lance was withdrawn death put an end to his sufferings. This coincided with the Government's interface, and regulated the mode in which such terrible traps should be used.

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Our destination was the Brune River, a small unfringed stream coming from a detached mountain range on the mainland. It was about 12 miles north of the Dinding Islands. There is no good country round it, for it is so low and swampy that it has never been chosen as a place of cultivation by the Malays. The consequence is, that all the crocodiles which are driven from the rivers by the steamer which now ply upon them, take refuge in the Brune, and

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, none of the Company's Vessels should require any repairs if necessary, communication with the Underwriters is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1885.

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1875 to 1884.

Chronologically, with

INDEX, by which the date of any event can be

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DAILY PRESS OFFICE, Wyndham Street, KELLY & WALTER, Queen's Road.

W. BREWER, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1885.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM-LAUNCH NORTHERN STAR.

Runs daily a Ferry Boat between PEDDAR'S WHARF and TSI-TEA-TSIU at the following hours:—This Table will take effect from the 15th April, 1887.

WEEK DAYS.

Leaves Leaves Leaves

Kowloon Hongkong Hongkong

10.30 A.M. 10.30 A.M. 10.30 A.M.

1.30 P.M. 1.30 P.M. 1.30 P.M.

4.30 P.M. 4.30 P.M. 4.30 P.M.

7.30 P.M. 7.30 P.M. 7.30 P.M.

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